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J. W. HOUGHTON

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Attorneys. J. H. DICKSON, Attorney-at-Law, Wellington, O. Office in Bank Building, 2d floor, W. F. HERRICK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Benedlet's Block, 2d floor, Welling on, O. L. McLEAN.

Law, Elyria, O. Office No. 2, Mussey Block.

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Three bards of lyre and viol,
By mandate of the King,
Were bidden to a trial
To find the magic string
(If there were such a thing).
Then, after much essaying
Of tuning, came the playing:
And lords and ladies splendid
Watched as these bards conter

tory, and especially that of his numer-eus family, it was a request to be "moved." He could not have been "moved." He could not have been blamed if it had been, for he was bent nearly double, and the person who picked him out christened him "Dubble" from that day. Whatever his further adventures may have been does not concern us; we have to deal with his descendants—four sons. I think they never got over the idea that their began life in a basket, wholly unencumbered by real estate. They never gould live long in one place, and the person who blaws smartied a short, tow-haited intered as the greatest cate. It is not dispose of the heterogeneous mass of stuff which again, it requires a steady wrist and a quick hand to shoot them.

I have heard several comparisons in the calendar year 1879, of which they cause to the employes. They have they cause to the employes. They have recomble they cause to the employes. They have they cause to the employes. They have recomble they cause to the employes. They have recomble they cause to the employes. They have recomble them that they looked like dead trees carried down the river; over the idea that their ears, forehead, eyes and hostils, and, as they hastily submerge again, it requires a steady wrist and a quick hand to shoot them.

I have heard several comparisons made of their appearance while floating in the several crops redict. They have the dispose of the heterogeneous mass of stuff which stilly people slip into the mails. You set they take their chances, without a thought of the nuisance and trouble they cause to the employes. "Does Mrs. Eldert know who sent her they looked in the several crops redicted in the several crops redicted in the several crops and the heterogeneous mass of stuff which stilly people slip into the mails. You set they take their chances, without a thought of the nuisance and trouble they cause to the employes. "Does Mrs. Eldert know who sent her they looked for the twelve modes of the twelve modes of the stead on the stuff of the twelve modes of the trouble stelly being her they again, it requires a steady wrist and a control of the heart stead on

Woods, in a very friendly fashion, one would imagine, to come so far altogether; but they were never at peace when once they had "located," though it must be acknowledged the wives up and away.

One who had known him for several counted up the houses he had

borrowed \$200 of the Dutchman, and, making off to the Land-Office, paid for the land which in two short months would have been his own, and paid with money which, at the end of that time, would have been added to the land which he received and the land which he received the land which he received and the land which he received the land which he received and the land which he received and the latter for which he received money was sold for much less than he had paid for it. His family was very but he had the good luck to kill a bear and the latter for which he received money was sold for much less than he had paid for it. His family was very but he had paid for it. His family was very but he had the good luck to kill a bear and then he was happy. There were hundreds of young hickory trees near

other into a sod house on the vast plains of the western part of the State, plains of the western part of the State, with a negative left the "You have some nice perries the plains of the western part of the State, "You have some nice perries the plains of the western part of the State, "Yes, but I didn't pick 'em. It does with the plain is the plain of the western part of the state, and the plain is the plain is the plain is the plain is the plain in the plain is the other into a sod nouse on the state, plains of the western part of the State, and so on. This peculiarity left the "Dubble Settlement," as it was called, dotted in every now and then with a small log house, a shanty with a bark roof and puncheon floor, or perhaps only a little hole cut in the woods, dignified by being called a clearing, and which soon filled with sumachs and all kinds of underbrush. One would hard-kinds of underbrush of the State, "Yes, but I didn't pick 'em. It does well enough for wimen and young from all parts of the world by persons suggested to make the world by persons suggested to make the world by persons ignorant of the postal laws, and by commany in defiance of the known regulation as to third-class matter. "We get some queer things by mail, I can tell you," said Assistant Superintendent Jones; then fixing his eye on the reporter, he continued: "Now what would you think if I told you we sometimes get toads through the mails. You

out and seek the shore, it would have been his grave, and the mystery of his disappearance would never have been

But such small matters as that were course it could and he knew exactly how. It was very simple, just cut through to the lake near it, and let the through to the lake near it, and let the water run "inter" the lake. "But the lake is the highest," some one suggested, and will run into your marsh—what then?" "O, I'll resk that," he answered, but his "resk" did not lower the lake an inch. Such glowing accounts as he gave of the wheat-field which he was to have the following which he was to have the following year! A hundred acres—for he should not stop with one marsh, he would drain that beyond him on land owned by a "speklator." One could fairly see the wheat heads nodding in the breeze, and hear the click of the new reaper he was to buy, when listening to his enthusiastic accounts. Other men on span of good horses to draw it. Enough to say that he never even threw the covered wagon, then into a sod house, and finally back to the same settlement,

"Lije" tried patent rights. He had one mare, his whole dependence to car-ry on his small farm, but he traded her with considerable "boot," for a patent

one can see. All these slow, easy-going brothers had, as might be expected, the most fiery of wives; the slowest, easiest of all having married a short, tow-haired

But the most sanguine, uneasy cloud-palace-builder of all, was "Ren." He had a neighbor who, when invited to enter a house sometimes, if in a burry, something—anything, so he could leave it and move. They drifted into the Big Woods, in a very friendly fashion, one would imagine. would imagine, to come so far alto-

began to come among them they sold out their rights. By the time they were well traded around that time they could take homesteads, and they proceeded to do so. But not one of them could stay on his land long enough to hold it. Five years, what a long time to live in one place! So they sold out the rights to the homesteads.

One of them did manage to stay on his till it only lacked two months of the five years. He had been in the army the most of the time, where he had had plenty of moving, and the family had the most of the time, where he had had plenty of moving, and the family had for once lived more than two years without "packing." But he had got home from the army, and had been there on that farm a year, a whole year, and life had become a burden. With a heavy heart he thought upon it and planned for—a move. Help came in the form of a shrewd old Dutchman, who wanted the land. He wanted that farm, but he was in no great haste; two months made little difference to him. But it did to Dubble; he could not wait two months before he had that place entirely off his hands. So he borrowed \$200 of the Dutchman, and,

with money which, at the end of that time, would have been added to the price of the land which he received, and have gone into his pocket instead of being sent to Washington.

The law allowing a man to pre-empt or take a homestead but once, they then tried railroad land. Failing to make the payments, they gradually lost the land, one after another, or sold out their "improvements" for a little and drifted off again; one into a little, tumbled-down house on a rented farm, and then he was happy. There were hundreds of young hickory trees near him which he proceeded to cut and sell for hoop-poles, thus purchasing flour and bread, which with bear's meat provided the means with which to "fare sumptuously every day" all winter. Joe and I came across him one day with a pail of rapperries in each hand, started to walk to town. Joe stopped and asked him to ride and he climbed in at the back of the light wagon.

"You have some nice berries there,"

"You have some nice berries there,"

The Hippopotamus at Home.

Kingwere, the cance peddler (says Mr. Stanley), espying us from his brake covert on the opposite side, civilly re-sponded to our hallooes, and brought his huge hollowed tree skillfully over the whirling eddies of the river to where we stood waiting for him. While one party loaded the canoe with other goods, others got ready a long rope to fasten around the animals' necks, wherewith to haul them through the river to the other bank.

After seeing the work properly commenced, I sat down on a condemned canoe to amuse myself with the hippopotani by peppering their thick skulls with my No. 12 smoothbore. The Winchester rifle (calibre 44) did no more than slightly tap them, causing about as much injury as a boy's sling; for ten times in succession I struck the tops of their heads between the ears. One old fellow, with the look of a enthusiastic accounts. Other men on their little stumpy patches, used cradles, but he would have a reaper and a span of good horses to draw it. Enough to say that he never even threw the forst shovelful of dirt out of his drain, but got enamored of a life on the but got enamored of a life on the prairie and left. He never said, like Col. Sellers, "There's millions in it!" Col. Sellers, "There's millions in it!" but talked equally grand and absurd and drifted around for a time in his covered warm, then into an an absurd to the mute inquiry of his sageship was an ounce-and-a-quarter bullet from the smoothbore, which made him bellow with pain, and in a few moments he rose up again tumbling in his death agonies. As his groans were so piteto borrow a bit of pork or a half a cup of life, and left the amphibious horde

in peace.

A little knowledge concerning these uncouth inmates of the African waters was gained even during the few minutes we were delayed at the ferry. When undisturbed by foreign sounds Maine," one cold, frosty day late in the fall, when the dead leaves were dropping and the wind sighing through the pine trees, somebody stumbled over a basket among the dead weeds in a sandy lane. A cry came from the basket; a baby's cry, not a lusty yell, as if the originator were ready to climb out and begin his fight with the world, but and begin his fight with the world, but a weak discontented cry, suggesting a weak discontented cry, suggesting and the state of the country and the churn; when his own county and the churn is a churn of the sandbars, with the fore half of their bodies exposed to the warm sunshine, and are in appearance, when thus som holently reposing, very like a herd of the cream. He had now no horse, to be sure, but his wife had a patent churn and he had a "right," and are in appearance, when the sandbars, with the fore half of their bodies exposed to the warm sunshine, and are in appearance, when the sandbars, with the fore half of their bodies exposed to th orting the water from their no to take a fresh breath and a cautious scrutiny around them; when thus, we

when once they had "located," though it must be acknowledged the wives were often the cause of the wars.

They gloried in the names of John "Ren," "Tom" and "Lije," and no one ever thought of calling them by any more dignified titles. All had the same easy way of getting along in the world, the same desire to move and the same habit of building great air-castles of the thinnest of thin air. Before the Homestead law took effect, each man pre-empted, cut out a few trees, built a a small log-house or shanty, and then my had no neighbors, they traded among themselves, but when people began to come among them they sold out their rights. By the time they would minneapolis. St. Paul. and even as far were often the mississippi. The world was to consist of, he never took the same among themselves, but then people from with rights. By the time they would minneapolis. St. Paul. and even as far were often the damong themselves, but time they could minneapolis. St. Paul. and even as far were often the cause of the wise.

Une who had known him for several the houses he had known him to build up to that time, and the right of every company where the left should be, with the number of failures in the United States for the third quarter of 18-29. Compared with the third quarter of the previous year, a great reduction is exhibited amount of failures being 1,591, and the amount of failures number of failure

The marked contrast with the favorable exhibit made by the United States is that which Canada makes, according to the figures of the agency. The num-ber of failures in the Dominion during the third quarter of 1879 exceeded by more than one-third the failures for the corresponding quarter of 1878; while the amount involved was one-half larger. In fact, the amount involved by the failures in Canada for the quarter ending June 30, 1879, was almost half as much as the total liabilities in the United States during the same period. The population of the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in point of wealth the discontinuous control of the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in point of wealth the discontinuous control of the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in point of wealth the discontinuous control of the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in point of wealth the discontinuous control of the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in point of wealth the discontinuous control of the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in point of the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in the United States is easily ten times that of Canada while in the United States is easily the United States in the United States is easily the United States in the United States is easily the United States in the United States is easily the United States in the United States is easily the United States in the United States is easily the United States in the United States is easily the United States in the United States in the Unit ada, while in point of wealth the dis-proportion is still greater. Even on the basis of population the failures in Canada were five times as disastrous to the commercial community as those in the United States.—Detroit Free Press.

dy's room, is the "Old Curiosity Shop" of the Postal Department. It is the receptacle for all the queer things and irregular stuff constantly being received from all parts of the world by persons ignorant of the postal laws, and by many in defiance of the known regulation as to third-class matter.

"We get some queer things by mail I

"Were they venomous snakes?" "Yes, sir; we learned afterward from Washington of their villainous character. Why, one was a good-sized, well-developed rattle-snake. They came through the mails in tin cans. Now, this alligator is a harmless Eye.

kind of mail matter, compared with vicious copperheads." The alligators just received are really beautiful specimens. They are about twelve inches long, and handsomely marked with yellow rings from head to tail. The strange creatures were mailed in small flat boxes, with perforations for air. The directions were in different handwritings. One was to be sent to Mrs. Eldert, Flatbush avenue. escefully enjoying himself in the comost-office. It is a queston whether his alligatorship will ever reach the fair hands of the Vassar student.

"Now let me tell you, sir," continued the officer, "we once had a cat sent through the mails. That's a fact. We took it out of the bag, fed it, and brought it up in the office, and that cat was the mother of a noble race of post-office cats."

provided that the tenth census shall be taken and completed during the month of June, 1880. This provision greatly reduces the liability to error which has been noted.

pet of it," said Mr. Jones.

In the department supervised by of June and closes on or before the fessrs. Purdy and Jones, the stupid sistakes of thoughtless citizens who once a year will fall pretty clearly on the dividing nistakes of thoughtless citizens who atronize the post-office are rectified, killed" at the receiving offices. " How is it such queer things are sent

out?" queried the reporter.
"Simply through the stupidity or ss of country postmasters. We have to keep a sharp eye on all suspicious parcels, and in opening them we take the greatest care. It is no the take the greatest care. It is not the calculation of the heterogeneous mass of stuff which silly people slip into the mails. You see they take their chances, without a or that of 1880, or are to be returned or that of 1880, or are to be returned to the serveral crops specifically mentioned in the agricultural schedule, arranged as they fall into the calendar year 1879, or that of 1880, or are to be returned.

at the outset knew nothing of their du-ties. I have seen a Colonel, a man of The circular of the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co., just issued, gives the number of failures in the United States for the third quarter of 1879 as 1,262, with liabilities amounting to be, with the company where the left should be. the State troops had none to ofter as they always will have none. If we had not been opposed to troops about as ill directed as ourselves, and if we had

not had the science of West Point and the regular service to organize and disciastrous than they were. The chief strength of the volunteer forces lay in the very superior charac-ter of the rank and file. They were brave, intelligent, self-respecting citi-zens, determined to master their own duties, and determined to win. Mere drill they learned rapidly, and to admira-ble perfection. They soon discovered, too, the necessity of discipline, and act-ually aided their officers in establishing it. Of their patience under the cruelty of forced marches, and of their courage on the field of battle, I cannot write on the field of battle, I cannot write even now without a throb of emotion. The fragment of my old company, in its last bloody fight with a gallant enemy, made charge after charge under a corporal. "You don't go into such a hole because you like it," explained a trooper, describing a dash through a cannon-swept valley; "you go in because you are ashamed to go back on the boys." "It's a burning shame that the Captain should be sent up without his own company!" exshame that the Captain should be sent up without his own company!" ex-claimed a private soldier, when his officer was ordered forward to rally a forlorn hope which had already lost three commandants. "We may as well do it to-day as to-morrow," said the men to one another, as they advanced under Sheridan to recover the field of Cedar Creek. Such was the spirit of the masses of that memorable army, and, also, as I suppose, of the very similar army which confronted it. Self-respect, a noble feeling of comradeship, earnest purpose, and common sense

earnest purpose, and common sense supplied in great measure the lack of complete discipline and of trained regi-The Latest Scientific Wonder. The latest scientific wonder that has ropped into trade and elbowed its way a foaming horse, dashed among the which soon filled with sumachs and all kinds of underbrush. One would hard ye spect men who transacted business in any manner I have described to be took it in a little and class; it among manner I have described to be took it in hittle and class; it among manner I have described to be took it in hittle and class; it among manner I have described to be took it in hittle and class; it among manner I have described to be took it in hittle and class; it among manner I have described to be took it in hittle and class; it among manner I have described to be took it in hittle and class; it among manner I have described to be took it in hittle and class; it among manner I have described to be took it in hittle and class; it among manner I have desired end.

On Tom's farm was an immense marsh, perfectly impassable to man or beast. Reeds and tall grasses bordered it for several rods, and in the centre was a black pond full of frogs and covered with buzzing mosquitoes. Under the dead which was apparently bottomless. Jost from the cow which was apparently bottomless. And in the centre was a black pond full of frogs and covered with buzzing mosquitoes. Under the dead which was apparently bottomless. And in the centre was a black pond full of frogs and covered with buzzing mosquitoes. Under the dead which was apparently bottomless. A contracted his pistol for a gum withman and the contracted which was apparently bottomless. The full and somewhat from one bunch to another of the dry grass, he could cross. But suddenly, happening to step where it was flightly from one bunch to another of the dry grass, he could cross. But suddenly, happening to step where it was flightly and the proper than the force of the dry grass, he could cross. But suddenly, happening to step where it was flightly and the contraction of the dry grass, he could cross. But suddenly, happening to step where it was flightly and the proper than the force of the dry grass, he could cross. But suddenly, happening to step where it was flightly and the proper th dropped into trade and elbowed its way

wholesale and Betall dealers in Drugs, Medicale and Betall dealers in Drugs, Medicalers in Drugs, Medi

ing like a boy trying to raise his circus money, until the next craze came along O yes, you'll try it. And about this

Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census, with a view to se-Brooklyn, and the other to a student at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
The post-office authorities permitted a clerk who lives near Flatbush avenue to deliver by hand the alligator addressed to Mrs. Eldert; the other is nearly live proving himself in the comdistinct agricultural year which ends on fortable quarters assigned him in the the 1st of June, and there is reason to believe that the statistics of agriculture from 1850 to 1870 in regard to many of ands of the Vassar student.
"What shall we do with it? O, make tions of two different crops, inasmuch three, four or even five months. By the act approved March 3, 1879, it is

dens, acres and value; forest products

and home manufactures, value

The Law and Epidemics. Failure to report a case by the attend-The diseases of childhood are largely propagated in the school-room, and hence the law not only cuts off the pa-

But, while it has been possible to patients suffering from scarlet fever and diphtheria. All last winter and

ases of scarlet fever a week in New the family freely enter the room, and other children are allowed to call at the house; and in case of death, the usual funeral ceremonies are observed.

Parents and teachers should fully cooperate with the law in securing isolation of those diseases and should do not the securing isolation of these diseases and should do not be secured.

The Democracy and Fair Elections. It is the misfortune of the Democratic party that all its history, traditions and endencies, and more especially the revolutionary attitude assumed by its

Taking the Census.

formulate some of these established and form for an aggressive canvass in any State contest. A simple statement that ear that this is a Nation and not a

As the enumeration begins on the 1st one side or the other of the dividing and the work calls for peculiar skill line. Thus, the cotton crop reported and a large amount of patience. Some- in the census will be that of 1879, gathand a large amount of patience. Sometimes the receipt of these strange creatures through the mails leads to very humorous correspondence between New York and Washington. It is not generally known where the irregular stuff comes from, as the stamps on this class of mail matter are what is called the strange of the strange of that term, but the the usual sense of that term, but the product is gathered week by week or day by day as it matures. Milk, but-ter, cheese and meat belong to this

To remove any doubts that may arise concerning the crops to be returned in the census, the following list presents seed, hops, hemp, flax, flax seed, sugar cane and sorghum, acres and quantity; bees, number of hives, pounds of honey and wax. Of the crops of the calendar year 1880: Wool, number of fleeces and year 1880: wool, number of fleeces and sorghum, acres and quantity; bees, number of hives, pounds of honey and wax. Of the crops of the calendar year 1880: Wool, number of fleeces and year 1880: Wool, number of fl and wax. Of the crops of the calendar year 1880: Wool, number of fleeces and pounds; maple sugar, pounds; maple molasses, gallons. Of the yield of the twelve months ending May 31: Butter, cheese and milk sold, quantity; ani-mals slaughtered, value; market gar-

In most of our cities the law requires that every case of small-pox shall be at once reported to the Board of Health. ing physician or the patient's family incurs a penalty. Similar laws have likewise been adopted in respect to other infectious diseases, the worst of which are diphtheria and scarlet fever. The special object of these laws is to secure the isolation of the disease.

tient from the school, but allows his recontrol small-pox, so that it has ceased to be an object of dread, it has not been

York City.

One difficulty in securing this isolation is that there is not in the minds of the people generally a full conviction that these diseases are as infectious as small-pox. When sick with the smallpox, no one but the nurse and the doc-tor can visit the patient, and in case of death he is buried in private; with scar-let fever and diphtheria, the members of

The Indian custom is to butcher prisoners taken in battle. Such, how-ever, was not the practice of Tecumever, was not the practice of Tecum-seh, the great chief who, as an ally of the British, fought against us in the war of 1812. He hated the Americans, but he fought as a warrior, and not as a Thug.

a Thug.
In 1813, Col. Dudley, while attempting to relieve Fort Meigs where Gen.
Harrison was besieged by British and Indians, was defeated with great slaughter. As usual, the Indians began killing the American prisoners. General ing the American prisoners. General Proctor, the British commander, looked

ocratic party 125 members. This is a startling proposition, but it results from the comparative votes of the two parties. The excess of Democratic Congressmen on the deficient vote of the Democratic party as compared with that of the Republican party represents Democratic methods—terrorism, intimidation the abstract policy buildering.

they bid good-bye to the perpetuity of the Republic. The issue involved in the campaign of 1879-80 is therefore revolutionary attitude assumed by its representatives in the late session of Congress, are so directly at variance with the recognized principles upon which our system of government is based, that the simple statement of any elementary political truth is an arraignpermanance can be secured only by the fidelity and vigilance of the friends of elementary political truth is an arraignment of that party for some leading feature of its policy. It follows that Republican Conventions have only to civil and religious liberty.-Burlington

"Mistakes That Are Crimes."

Since the crushing defeat which the Democracy of Ohio suffered, there is an indorsement of the conduct of the National finances by Republican administrations and a denunciation of crat to another in Washington, "after Democratic hostility to resumption and the commission of a series of mistakes its open or covert endeavors to repudi-ate the solemn obligations of the Gov-tiously remarks that "our Hotspurs ernment. The proclamation made by should have been restrained for the every Republican Convention of the time."

To what "mistakes" do these Demo eague is more than a mere reaffirma- crats refer? What is there in their naion of the central truth established ture which makes them crimes? When once and forever by the war. It is the controlling idea in the entire body of legislation adopted in the direction of all the administrative energy expended crat refers to party mistakes as crimes. during the years of Republican su- Was it the soft money lunacy that was oremacy, and it is an indictment of the one of these mistakes? If so, why had Democratic party for plunging the country into civil war, for aggravating the trials and burdens of the contest and for its treasonable efforts since to defeat? Or were they the "mistakes" surrender every advantage that was so painfully and gloriously won.

A free and honest expression of popular opinion at the polls is so manifest policy, the re-assertion of the right of a necessity in our system, and every attempt to abridge this feeling, or fals a Nation, the nullification of laws it had no power to repeal, the turning out of crippled Union soldiers from offices in control of the Democracy and filling sify its expression, is so utterly subver-sive of the basement principle of rep-resentative government, that it is hard-The Democratic purpose to take the Government by the throat unless the President should surrender his consuolitical party in a free country could gress passed out of existence. If this ourpose was in its nature a mistake that was a crime, why did not the Dem-ocrats at home hold meetings to probox, they pronounced a condemnation on the party which lately struggled for months to withdraw all efficient protection from the polls and make voting a cruel and delusive farce. Disguise their purpose as they may the evident sult of caucus consultation, where it is object of the attack upon the election laws was to insure Democratic success by fraud. Under the universal rule of this party in the South there is no pretence of a fair election. The ballot is

possible to understand how a great

oint. And yet when the Republicans of Minnesota, followed a day later by

the Republicans of New York, com-

mended Mr. Hayes for his firmness in

apholding the safeguards of the ballot-

honor, and whose central purpose now is to gain possession of the Capital by using violence in the South and by falsifying the verdict of the people in the North, is in a fair way to discover that

there is such a thing as a popular con-science as well as popular intelligence. The vote this Fall will probably indi-

cate that a great many people are giv-ing serious reflection to these essential matters.—N. Y. Tribune.

A Real Peril.

Democratic journals are never tired

secured by the Republican States. Here is a strange question of American politics. How is this gross inequality to be accounted for? On the average

of the present Congress, and the Democratic party 125 members. This is a

and shameful the reflection may be,

is best that the American people should realize that Democratic con-

trol of Congress was secured by crush ing freedom of political discussion and

frauds upon the ballot-boxes. These remarkable frauds and acts of bulldozing are confined mainly to the solid Democratic South. The Democrats have twenty-eight members in the Sen-ate from the South and only twelve from the North. In the House the

Democrats have one hundred members

the South in both houses of Congress, not because each member honestly represents a Democratic constituency, but because Republicans do not and dare not register their will at the polls.

It is not the utterance of a useless truism then when Republican Conventions assert the necessity of a free election. It is distinctive Republican doctrine. It is more. It is a question of immediate and capital importance, and it involves directly the issue of the coming National canvass. Of course, the Representatives from the South who have bulldozed their way into Congress the South in both houses of Congress, were mistakes or crimes. They have bulldozed their way into Congress have small scruples as to the means so long as the President is captured. As usual they find subservient allies in their party at the North, and thus it happens that the Democracy are united to repeal the only laws which stand between them and any majority. Fortunately this fine scheme is liable to run arginst.

peal the only laws which stand between them and any majority. Fortunately this fine scheme is liable to run against something quite as solid as the South. A party which repudiates all the primary truths of political science, which assails every fundamental principle in our system of Government, which makes light of National honesty and The Democratic newspapers will nev-J. Tilden had a tremendous majority on the popular vote. This popular-vote branch of their grievance still sticks in their throats, and they have harped so long upon it that the average Democratic voter has become convinced that his party is decidedly numerous everywhere, and owns most of the property, and page a large proportion of the taxand pays a large proportion of the tax-es, State and National. This is a delusion that can easily be dispelled by reference to the facts and figures. The recently published some statistics going to show the relative condition of the two political parties that should not be lost sight of in this discussion. The popular vote in 1878 for the present members of the House of Representa-tives showed a majority in favor of the Republicans of 995,000. In the States census of 1870, contained a population of 19,289,822, polled last year 3,832,584 tion of these diseases, and should do whatever is necessary to this end beyond what the law is at present prepared to do.

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Th of the Republican States. In the matter of wealth, the Republican States exceed the Democratic States by \$12,-713,415,141. The Republican States contributed in taxes in 1878 more than \$115,000,000 more than the Democratic \$115,000,000 more than the Democratic States. According to the last census, those in the Democratic States who could not read or write exceeded the same class in the Republican States by over 3,000,000. These figures are authentic, and can be relied upon. The moral support that they furnish belongs to the Republican party, and a knowledge of the facts dispels the delusion that afflicts certain ignorant Bourbons that their party contains a majority of the voting population and an excess of the country's wealth and intelligence.—Chicago Tribune.

A Prussian of an inquiring mind has been trying to average the weight of people. The average shows that a cit-izen of the world on the first day of his appearance in public weighs about six pounds and a half—a boy-baby a little more, a girl-baby a little less. Some very modest babies scarcely turn the scale with two pounds and a half, while other pretentious youngsters boast of ten and eleven pounds. He grouped his thousands of people according to ages, and found that the young men of Democrats have one hundred members from the South and only fifty-five from the North. The committees of both Houses are made up with a majority of Democrats. The Southern members have an overwhelming majority in the Democratic caucus. The caucus decides the policy of the party and through it the South dominates the country. It is this aspect of affairs which alarms the country and is arousing public sentiment to the perils of the situation. It is not only a virtual surrender to the Southern Confederacy with all that term implies, but it is submission to the doctrine of minority rule. The